

The Caledonian Mercury.

Edinburgh, Thursday, September 4, 1729.

Wye's Letter verbatim, London, Aug. 30.

Since our last arrived a Mail from Holland, and one from Flanders.

BY the Holland Mail we learn, that a Manifesto will speedily be published at Hanover, in answer to the King of Prussia's, which makes the Differences to be on account of the Court of Hanover arresting and impressing some Officers and Soldiers, altho' they were provided with good and valid Passes, and had not attempted any thing to the prejudice of their Subjects, nor been guilty of any the least Misbehaviour that might render them liable to, or worthy of such a hostile Treatment: But whether his Prussian Majesty makes this a Pretension to carry on other Designs, and whether the Emperor, as some suggest, may be at the Bottom of them, we know not. Mean time the Advices from Mecklenburg intimate, that 16 or 18 Prussian Battalions were on a full March to take Possession of that Dutchy; and his Britannic Majesty, according to the Accounts from Hanover dated 2d of February N.S. had thereupon sent Orders to his General who commanded the Troops of Execution in the aforesaid Dutchy, to assemble them all in a Body, and had also ordered 10 Battalions of Foot, and 5 Regiments of Horse, to post themselves along the Elbe from Harburg.

But notwithstanding all this, the Letters from Berlin of the 30th Inst. say a Report was then spread abroad, that 2 Ministers from Wolfenbuttle and Cassel arrived at that Court, with Propositions which gave room to hope that th' Differences would speedily be accommodated; and 'twas even said, that the March of the Prussian Troops was contramanded.

Some People seem impatient to know how the Treaty between the Allies of Hanover and Spain goes on, because they have had no Account thereof for some time; but there is all imaginable Reason to believe that it succeeds according to Wish.

'Tis computed that our Merchants have not for above 20 Years past sent such great Effects to New

Spain, as they have in the Flota, which sailed thither the 9th Inst. from Cadix: Whence we have an Account of the delivering out of the Effects of the Galleons.

We hear 20 more Ships, from Jamaica, Barbadoes and Virginia, arrived this Day in the River. They give account of a very plentiful Crop of Sugar in the W. Indies.

Yesterday Thomas Bambridge Esq; late Warden of the Fleet, was brought to the Old Bailly; when the Council for the King moved, that his Trial for the Felony for which he stood indicted might be put off till next Sessions, and offered the following Reasons: That the chief of the Council for the King was then out of Town, and That a material Evidence in support of the Prosecution was out of the Way; and in order to make it appear, an Affidavit was read. But the Court being of Opinion, after hearing Council on the other side, that the Reasons before mentioned were not of that Weight to detain Mr. Bambridge any longer in Custody, admitted him to bail, himself in 2000 l. and his Sureties in 2000 more.

'Tis said his Excellency William Stanhope Esq; is appointed Ambassador to the Court of Madrid; and that Orders are sent to Horatio Walpole Esq; Ambassador Extraordinary at the French Court, to make her Majesty's Compliments of Congratulation to their Most Christian Majesties on the Birth of the Dauphin. The Messenger who arrived here last Tuesday Express from Paris with the News thereof, died next Morning with the Fatigue of his Journey, which he performed in 48 Hours.

From the Evening Post, Aug. 30.

Leghorn, Aug. 5. We hear that an Advice Boat from the Indies is arrived at Cadix, and informs them that 2 large Spanish Men of War, who were in the South-Sea for the Defence of the Coasts, had taken 3 Dutch Merchants Ships, whose Captains and their Crews they permitted to return home; and that they found on board them, besides contraband Goods, 300,000 Crowns in Specie, which they

they shared among themselves according to the Regulations.

Hague, Aug. 30. There's a general Alarm spread thro' the Circle of Lower Saxony, upon the Mien of the K. of Prussia, who threatens Revenge for some (pretended) Affront on the part of his Britannick Majesty. Most People ground this upon the seizing of a few Prussian Officers and Soldiers in the Territories of Hanover, and the K. of G. Britain's Refusal to set them at liberty upon his Prussian Majesty's Demand. Others will have it, that the Sore complain'd of is of a different Nature, and of longer standing. But be that as it will, if Regard be had to the march of the Prussian Troops, and their shew of invading the Dutchy of Mecklemburg, either this must be by virtue of some private Convention between the K. of Prussia and the Duke of Mecklemburg, as some Advices stick not to say; or else the Emperor must be at the Bottom of all these Motions, and commission his Prussian Majesty to dislodge the Troops of Execution, which consist of Hanoverians and Wolfembuttlers, from the Dutchy of Mecklemburg, upon the Refusal of the K. of G. Britain and th' D. of Wolfembuttel to withdraw them till they are paid their Arrears. Whatever it be, 'tis certain the K. of Poland, as Elector of Saxony, is engaged with his Prussian Majesty in this Affair: And tho' the D. of Wolfembuttel kindly offers his Mediation, to nip this unhappy Difference in the Bud, we are afraid he will not succeed: So implacable does the K. of Prussia's Countenance at present seem to be.

Hanover, Sept. 2. All is here in Motion, and 'tis reckoned the King's Army, the Wolfembuttel and Hessian Troops included, will consist of 36000 Men; and in case of need, by Danish and other auxiliary Troops, will be augmented to 60 or 70,000. In Brandenburg all is likewise in Motion, chiefly on the side of Mecklemburg, Lentzen, Magdeburg and Havelburg; but their Number and Designs are not yet known. They are in great Consternation at Mecklemburg upon the News of the March of 16000 Prussians thither.

Hamburg, Sept. 2. We learn from Berlin, that 40 Cannon and 6 Mortars had been drawn out of the Arsenal for the Camp near Magdeburg, where the Camp is to be formed by the 16th Inst. That the K. of Prussia had sent to Saxony for Auxiliaries, and had a Promise of them. Mean time the Prussians having made a new Demand for releasing their Officers and Soldiers by the 1st of September, People

are impatient to hear what Answer will be given. The Hanoverians are ready to march, two Regiments are coming from Wolfembuttel; and the Saxe-Gotha Troops are marching for Hanover; That 25,000 Danes lay ready in Holdstein to serve the King of G. Britain, and 30,000 French were expected thro' Luxemburg, and all the other Allies of Hanover had Troops ready for his Britannic Majesty's Service.

From the St. James Evening-Post, Aug. 30.

Information of the Differences between his Prussian Majesty and the Court of Hanover, &c.

It is known to all the World, in what Manner the Court of Hanover has arrested several Prussian Subalterns and Soldiers passing thro' their Territories, imprisoning them as the greatest Malefactors; tho' furnished with good Passports, had acted nothing prejudicial to their Subjects, or that could draw upon them such an Hostility.

As so unexpected a Conduct must very much affect the K. of Prussia, as having no previous Advice of any Reasons for the same; the King resolved to complain of it by a Letter, which was done the 2d July last, and on account of the Difference that happened about the *Clamey Weyde*, as it is called; yet declaring he was ready for terminating all in a friendly way, in case the K. of G. Britain would do the like, and consent to a reciprocal Commission; provided every thing were put upon the ancient Foot, and that the Prussians should no more be arrested. But, in stead of that, the Hanoverian Ministry endeavour'd to justify the seizing them, by the following Answer of the 14th of July.

That the Prussians first began to break the Contract for the Delivery of Prisoners: 1. Because not only several Hanoverian Soldiers, some whereof had Furlows, and others Deserters, were seized and enlisted; but also, 2. Because several Burghers and Peasants of Hanover, going to Brandenburg about their private Affairs, were carried off by Force, and by all manner of ill Usage, obliged to enter into their Service. 3. That moreover a Miller's Servant of the Parish of Gattau, in Hanover, was lately taken and forced to enlist a Soldier. 4. That the Minister of Hanover had remonstrated against these Proceedings, so contrary to Justice and Equity, and to the Communication of neighbouring Provinces, and demanded the Enlargement of the Hanoverians, as by the

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the Registers might appear ; but in stead of a favourable Resolution, they had no Answer at all. That the K. of G. Britain could not help taking this to Heart, nor dispense with giving Orders for Reprisals on the Prussian Officers and Soldiers, without doing them any Violence ; but offering to set them at Liberty, as soon as the Subjects of Hanover should be discharged, and the K. of Prussia should enter into Negotiations to terminate that and other Differences in a friendly way.

Now, tho' these labour'd Reasons and Pretences may at first seem plausible, yet they are groundless ; and consequently, the Injustice of the Proceedings of Hanover will appear the more plainly, in regard the K. of Prussia has published a List of the Hanoverians reclaim'd in December 1723, and in February this Year, consisting of Ten Persons, to be compared with the Records. But by the Records it is found, That,

With regard to these 10 Persons, there was a Hanoverian Soldier among them, who was reclaim'd and not deliver'd up : But then it appears that he could not be reclaim'd in Justice, being a Native of this Country, and actually sworn into the Service of Prussia in the 1725 ; and having a Furlow, went into the Territories of Hanover, where, according to his Confession, he was inveigled into the Service, tho' he publicly declared he was a Soldier in the Regiment of Arnim. In a little while, having got a Furlow from the Officers of Hanover, he returned to his own Country, where he was seized, and deliver'd up as a Deserter to the Regiment of Arnim : All which was communicate to the Regency of Hanover. Thus this Affair can never be a sufficient Reason for the unexpected Seizure of the Prussians travelling with Passports ; especially that the Ministers of Hanover refused at the same time to the Regiment of Lottum a Prussian Deserter, detained under the same Pretence, but without any stronger Circumstance than his having taken a Piece of Money some time before of a Hanoverian Soldier, to list into the Service : And when the Regiment of Lottum gave them Notice, that they might exchange that Deserter for a Deserter of Hanover, they had no Answer.

There was among these ten Persons, a Hanoverian Soldier born in the Old Mark, who voluntarily list'd in the Prussian Life-guards. He complained, that in his Passage thro' Hanover he was forced into the Service ; That he purchased his Liberty for 10 Rixdollars, to be nearer home ; but being taken

ill before he rejoined his Regiment, he was sent to the Lazaret, where he was till the Hanoverians were reclaim'd, and then it was propos'd to send them back, on condition they should send back 3 Troopers of the same Regiment, who had Furlows, and having outstaid their Time, were still detained by the Hanoverians. But they would not comply.

There are among the ten Persons, two Deserters from Hanover, who entred into the Prussian Service before they were known to be such. An Officer of Hanover having come to reclaim them, he did it so publicly, that they made their Escape before we knew of the Hanoverian Officers Arrival.

If therefore the Regency of Hanover pretend to charge the Prussian Officers with Negligence, the Tables may be justly turn'd upon them ; for a Deserter from Prussia having list'd among the Guards of Hanover, and being reclaim'd ; Answer was made six Months after, That he was not then in the said Regiment. [*The rest of this another Time.*]

London, Aug. 30. On Thursday was held a Board of Admiralty, and 'tis expected a Squadron of Men of War will be sent on a private Expedition.

On Wednesday last his Grace the Duke of Hamilton arrived here from France.

S. S. Stock, 101, 3 8ths.

From a Weekly Journal, Aug. 30.

Our Advices from Germany take notice, that we are threat'ed with a Storm ; the Clouds have been gathering for some time, and now look as if they were ready to break. The Prussians are marching to dislodge the Hanoverians from Mecklenburg, in obedience to an Imperial Mandate, which the K. of Prussia, as a Member of the Empire, could not well refuse. They tell us farther, and assure us there are some other Grumbings, the Grounds of which will surprize the World whenever they are declared. But be that as it will, that Affair concerns only the Members of the Germanick Body, therefore the Parties engaged in the Treaty of Hanover do not seem concerned in it. They tell us indeed, that the Hessian Troops are Ordered to march that way ; but this we take to be a Mistake, for these Troops are in English Pay, and we are at Peace with every Body there : And by the Act of Succession, England is not to be engaged in any Broils that relate only to Germany.

It appears by all the Letters arriv'd this Week from Cadix, Port St. Mary's, &c. that the Effects of the Gallcons are not yet deliver'd out : We ne-



ver said they were, tho' all our Brother News-writers were pleased to affirm it. They tell us that the Books of the Spanish Merchants are to be inspected; the Design of it, no doubt, is to discover how much of the Plate belongs to Foreigners. This may prove a dangerous Step to some Nations not in very good Terms with Spain, since by the Laws of the Country, all that belongs to Foreigners is to be confiscated to the King; that is, if any Attempt should be made to export it in Specie.

They write from Portsmouth, that the comb'd Fleet still remains rang'd in Order of Battle; and that fresh Stores of Powder and Ball have been sent down to them from London. As we would not be misunderstood; we intend to explain our selves in a categorical Manner upon this important Point; and therefore our Meaning is, *sweet Powder and Wash Balls* for the Use of the Officers, the better to qualify them to receive the Ladies, who still flock to see that *fine Shew*.

Private Letters from the Fleet intimate, as if they shortly expected to come to an *Action*, for that Dispositions were made for a *Ball* for the Ladies on board one of the Ships, while others were of opinion it would be a *Masquerade*; if the latter, it was apprehended there would be a great Slaughter of *M---n---ds*.

This Day (being the 22^d of the Moon) 'tis High Water at Leith at 7 o' Clock, 6 Min. Tomorrow, at 7, 54 Min. On Saturday, at 8, 42 Min.

† That the Lands and Barony of GROUGAR, lying within the Parish of Kilmarnock and Sheriffdom of Ayr, holding *Blanche* of the Crown, and paying of yearly Rent 280 Bolls 3 Firlots and 2 Lippies Meal, 4 Bolls Bear, and 2079 l. 11 sh. 04 d. Scots, of Money, besides Kain and Services, and a large Muir not rentall'd: Are to be expos'd to Sale, by a voluntary ROUP, within the House of Mrs. Thom Vintner in Edinburgh, on the *last Tuesday of October* next, betwixt the Hours of 2 & 4 in the Afternoon. The Rental, Progress and Conditions of Roup, are to be seen in the Hands of Mr. ROBERT HEPBURN Writer to the Signet, in Edinburgh, or of ROBERT PATERSON, Town-clerk at Kilmarnock.

By Order of the Trustees for the Creditors of the Earl of NORTHESK:

All the Creditors who have signed the *Submission*, and have not yet produc'd their Claims and Grounds of Debt in the Hands of the Clerk to the *Submission*, are ordered to do the same betwixt and the *Fifteenth Day of September Inst.* And now that all the Estates dispos'd to the Trustees are sold; and in order to the Creditors their being Ranked upon the Prices and Produce thereof, the whole Creditors, heritable and moveable, are hereby desir'd to *Depone* upon the Verity of their Debts betwixt and the *First Day of October* next before the Arbiters, at Edinburgh, at the Writing-chamber of William Forbes Writer to the Signet, in the Parliament Clois. And if any of the Creditors who live at a Distance, and cannot conveniently come to Edinburgh to depone, shall, by a Missive letter or otherwise,

and depone as above, That the Trustees will proceed to Rank the other Creditors, as if those who shall so fail, were not Creditors. And as to those Creditors who have not thought fit to sign the *Submission*; they are hereby desired, betwixt and the *First of October* next, to acquaint the Clerk, by a Missive-letter or otherwise, of the Extent of their Debts, Principal and Annualrents, and how vouch'd; and if they please, they may be then informed of the Situation of the Creditors Affairs, and Management of the Trust: Which 'tis hop'd will give Satisfaction to all concerned.

By the Trustees for MERCHISTON's Creditors.

That the Lands of COCKBURN, lying in the Parish of Curry and Shire of Mid-Lothian, holding Taxward of the Crown, paying of yearly Rent One Hundred Pounds Sterling, and the Lands much improv'd by Inclosures, both of Stone and with Ditch and Hedge, and having a vast deal of young Planting on the Ground, (subject to a Teind payable to the Town of Edinburgh, sette to the Heritor at 50 Merks yearly, for a good many Years yet to run) As also, That the Lands of MOUNT, lying in the Parish of Monymail and Shire of Fife, and *Teinds* of the same, holding *Blanche* of the Crown, and paying of yearly Rent Seven Hundred and thirty three Pound, Six Shillings, Eight Penies Scots, and Eight Bolls of Oats. As also, That the Lands of GLADSTANES and GREENSHAILS, lying in the Parish of Liberton, Barony of Carnwath, and Shire of Lanark, holding Feu of the Laird of Carnwath, and paying yearly One thousand Six hundred and sixty eight Pound six Shilling and Eight Penies Scots, and one Chalder and an half of Meal, and Half a Chalder of Bear: ARE all to be expos'd, *separately*, to Roup and Sale by the saids Trustees, as Trustees for the Creditors of John Louis of Merchiston, Mr. Thomas Menzies of Lethem, upon *Friday the 7th Day of November* next, betwixt the Hours of 3 & 5 after Noon, in the House of William Gray Vintner in the Assembly-clois, Edinburgh. The Rentals, Progresses of Writs, and Conditions of Roups of the said several Lands, are to be seen in the Hands of *James Haliburton* Writer to the Signet, and Clerk to the said Trustees, at his Chamber in the Luckenbooths.

Just Published, and Sold by most Booksellers in Town,

The System of the WOMB, with a particular Account of the Menfes, independent of a Plethora: To which are subjoin'd a few Observations relating to Cold, and its Effects upon the Body. By THOMAS SIMSON, Chandos Professor of Medicine and Anatomy in the University of St. Andrew's. Where also may be had, *Four Dissertations*: 1. De erroribus, tam veterum quam recentiorum, hominum, circa *Materiam Medicam*. 2. De naturali veterum medendi via, ante repertum ab *Harvaeo* sanguinis animalis gyrum. 3. Quatenus humorum in corpore humano nascentium consideratio ad Medicum pertineat; & quemadmodum illi ex frigore corrumpatur. 4. Quatenus ad humores pravos referendi sint corporis humani morbi? By the same Author.

† That there is a Parcel of very fine NEW WHEAT presently threshing, second Year after Cleveland, without Black, Blasting or Papple. Any Person who wants it for Seed, may call for *Jahn Bortwick*, Grieve to Rankellor at Sheens, near Edinburgh. Price 20 sh. sterl. per Boll.

* That there are several ROOMS of LAND, with convenient *Steedings* built thereon, of greater and smaller Extent, either to be *fewed*, or sette in long Tacks, in the Barony of Kerse, lying about a Mile from, and within the Parish of Falkirk, and Sheriffdom of Stirling. The Progresses, and Conditions of the Feus, are to be seen in the

Alexander Stevenson of Montgreenan, Writer to